taught by the doll and the child's management team. This embodiment is one of instruction, rather than defined story line.

[0086] **FIG. 20A** illustrates the doll of the present invention holding the book **201**. In one embodiment, the book **201** contains one or more electrically conductive contact points (not shown) which may be connected internally using the same resistive technology previously described for the medicine dropper bottle **161**, such that when the book is placed in the doll's hand **10**, the contact points touch the corresponding contact points **56** in the doll's hand, completing the electrical wiring **54** circuit to the microprocessor **44**, which generates an audible response.

[0087] **FIG. 21** illustrates pseudo-medical equipment in the form of a toy stethoscope **210** consistent with usage in the asthma, cystic fibrosis, diabetes or other pseudo-medical equipment kits. The toy stethoscope resembles a real stethoscope, and is of a size compatible for use by a child to simulate treatment of the doll. In one embodiment, the stethoscope is approximately 16" in length, and is sized such that the listening end fits the head of a child . The stethoscope may have a cup-shaped end **211** comprising an activator **212**. The activator **212** may be a permanent magnet encased in plastic. In a preferred embodiment, when the cup shaped end **211** is placed in proximity to a proximity switch **46** on the doll's torso **6**, the activator **212** closes the switch to complete an electronic circuit to signal the microprocessor **44** to generate an audible response. In another embodiment, the cup-shaped end **211** of the stethoscope contains a peg (not shown) which is shaped to fit into one or more corresponding contact sensors which can be provided on the doll's torso **6** to complete a circuit and trigger an audible response. The toy stethoscope may also contain a microchip (not shown) as part of the passively coupled RF system such that the doll will "recognize" the object when it is in close proximity to the body cavity RF sensor and respond with the audible phrase specifically for this piece of equipment.

[0088] **FIG. 22** illustrates pseudo-medical equipment in the form of a toy nose sprayer **221** consistent with usage in the asthma and allergy pseudo-medical equipment kits. The nose sprayer is of a size compatible with the doll. In one embodiment, the nose sprayer **221** is approximately 2½" in length and 1" in diameter, and is made from a polymeric material. The nose sprayer **221** may comprise a cylinder unit **222** with a simulated spray tip **223**. A label **224** may appear on the face of the sprayer **221**. The toy nose sprayer may also contain a microchip (not shown) as part of the passively coupled RF system such that the doll will "recognize" the object when it is in close proximity to the body cavity RF sensor and respond with the audible phrase specifically for this piece of equipment.

[0089] **FIG. 23** illustrates a toy medical identification bracelet **230**. The bracelet **230** may be of a size that can be worn by the doll or by a child. The bracelet **230** may be made of any suitable non-toxic material. In one embodiment, the bracelet **230** is made of a thin polymer material, and is flexible enough so that it can easily and removably be placed on the doll's wrist or the child's wrist. In one embodiment, the bracelet **230** includes a decal **231** for placement of the outer face of the bracelet, the decal **231** having text and adequate space for a child to write the doll's name, illness, medications, and other information. The toy medical identification bracelet may also contain a microchip (not shown) as part of the passively coupled RF system such that the doll will "recognize" the object when it is in close proximity to the body cavity RF sensor and respond with the audible phrase specifically for this piece of equipment.

[0090] **FIG. 24** illustrates pseudo-medical equipment in the form of a toy syringe **241** consistent with usage in the asthma pseudo-medical equipment kit. The syringe **241** is of a size compatible with use by a child to simulate treatment of the doll. In one embodiment, the syringe is approximately 2½" in length and 1" in diameter, and is made from a polymeric material. In one embodiment, the top plunger **242** may be slid up and down within the main cylindrical housing **243**, and the overall dimensions for the syringe are approximately 4" in length and 1" in diameter. The plunger **242** is preferably not removable from the housing **243**. The syringe may have marks **244** resembling those of a real syringe. The syringe may be modified slightly to simulate the look of an insulin syringe for use with the insulin version of the doll. The syringe may also contain a microchip (not shown) as part of the passively coupled RF system such that the doll will "recognize" the object when it is in close proximity to the body cavity RF sensor and respond with the audible phrase specifically for this piece of equipment.

[0091] **FIG. 25** illustrates a knapsack **250** of the present invention, which can be utilized to store and transport the doll and pseudo-medical equipment of the present invention. The knapsack can be any size suitable to carry the doll, pseudo-medical equipment, and book. In one embodiment, the knapsack is approximately 16-18" in height, 12" in width, and 6" deep. The knapsack **250** may be made of any appropriate soft, flexible, and durable material. In one embodiment, the knapsack is made from cloth or plastic, and utilizes bright colors, which are appealing to children. The knapsack may include one or more pockets **251**, which may be labeled with a symbol **252** to allow the child to identify which item of the invention goes in each pocket. In another embodiment, the pockets have an opening at the top which can be closed using any fastener known in the art, including but not limited to Velcro™, snaps, buttons, zippers, or hooks. The knapsack may contain one or more adjustable straps **253** to allow the child to easily carry the knapsack **250**.

[0092] **FIG. 26** depicts a glucose monitor **260** that may comprise part of a diabetes pseudo-medical equipment kit. The glucose monitor **260** is of a size compatible with use by a child to simulate treatment of the doll. In one embodiment, the glucose monitor **260** is approximately 4" in length 2.5 inches in width and 1" thick, and is made from a polymeric material. In one embodiment, a decal is utilized to depict a display screen **261** on the glucose monitor **260** and has push buttons **262** to simulate buttons that would be pushed on a real monitor to obtain readings. In another embodiment, the screen is an actual LCD or other type of display screen **263**. The buttons **262** produce random displays on the display screen **261** similar to those that would be seen on a real screen during blood sampling. The unit may be powered by an internal battery source (not shown) to produce the display screens. A small microchip (not shown) can be connected to the buttons **262**, display screen **261**, and battery (not shown) in a standard electrical wiring format known to those skilled in the art, to provide the desired display screen **261** visual effect when buttons **262** are pushed. In a more advanced